

ESTABLISHED 1887.
THE
ANGLO-SAXON
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Ottawa, - - - Canada,
JULY, 1896.

NOTICE TO READERS.

THE ANGLO-SAXON goes regularly to Sons of England lodges and branches of the St. George's Society in all parts of Manitoba, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; to branch societies of the Sons of St. George in all parts of the United States, to Clubs, Reading Rooms, Emigration Societies and similar institutions in Great Britain and Ireland, and to British citizens generally throughout Canada, the States, Great Britain and the Empire.

A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT.

The General Elections, of the 23rd ult., resulted in the return of a Parliament in which the HON. WILFRED LAURIER will have a very decided majority over all classes of his opponents. This brings to an end the Conservative regime which has lasted from 1878 to the present time. Canadians are not so used to change of governments as Englishmen are, and there is almost anxiety as to the fate of the country under Liberal rule, but no great changes in policy are expected in well informed circles. A considerable time before the elections took place the *Globe*, the Liberal party organ, declared that free trade was an impossibility under existing conditions; and Mr. LAURIER has repeatedly said that he will not make any unsettling changes in the tariff. It is, therefore, confidently expected that the change of government will not be much more "in evidence" than it is in England, when such an event occurs.

The most striking feature of the recent elections has been the revolt of the French Canadians of Quebec, against clerical interference in the exercise of the franchise.

THE CABINET.

Premier and President of the Privy Council—Wilfrid Laurier.
Trade and Commerce—Sir Richard Cartwright.
Justice—Sir Oliver Mowat.
Finance—W. S. Fielding.
Military—Dr. Borden.
Marine and Fisheries—L. H. Davies.
Public Works—J. I. Tarte.
Railways and Canals—G. H. Blair.
Agriculture—Sydney Fisher.
Postmaster-General—W. Muloch.
Customs—W. Paterson.
Inland Revenue—Sir Henri Joly.
State—R. W. Scott.
Solicitor-General—Chas. Fitzpatrick.
Interior—Left vacant.

SETTING US RIGHT.

Our readers will remember that at the last session of Grand Lodge, a determined effort was made to get the S. O. E., as a body, committed to a scheme for starting a newspaper, in the supposed interests of the Order. The Grand Lodge evidently took in the situation, and, regarding it as only a scheme to boom certain persons and fasten them on the Order, wisely decided that it was not expedient to have anything to do with the venture.

But the chief parties concerned did not rest there, and they have come out with an issue of which copies have been sent to the members of many S. O. E. lodges, and, therefore, the members of many lodges will have seen them. It will not be necessary for us at length to criticize the affair, but in self-defence we are compelled to point out the unbrotherly animus which has given rise to, and which is behind the publication. If we succeed in this we will ask our brethren to administer such a rebuke to the offenders as the offence merits.

"For years past the brethren have been asking for better and more systematic means of communication between the Grand Executive and the subordinate lodges."

Is that true? We unhesitatingly say it is not, in the sense it is used, but it is

true in a measure that reflects discredit on some Grand officer or officers. It is no unusual thing for subordinate lodges to write communications to the S. G. S. on questions of difficulty or doubt in the working of the lodges, and to be unable to get satisfactory replies either from him or the Grand Executive. We have reason for believing that many letters intended to be submitted to the Grand Executive have never reached their destination. But in the sense that the ANGLO-SAXON is not such a medium, and that this new sheet will be, we brand the statement as false and made with intent to injure this paper.

Then the "salutatory" goes on to set out that "the brethren" have been clamouring for a medium of communication "between the sister lodges one with the other." How completely this is controverted by the fact is well known to every brother who has seen the ANGLO-SAXON. "There are none so blind as those who will not see" is an old saying, but we did not think anyone would have had the effrontery to completely ignore, not only the efforts which the ANGLO-SAXON has made in this direction, but the very existence of the paper. But if the Record is so unappreciative of our efforts, Grand Lodge has not been, as witness the successive resolutions of thanks awarded us. Are they not recorded in the books of the Journals of Grand Lodge?

An occasional official circular from Shaftebury Hall and the annual Journal appearing long after Grand Lodge has adjourned, are about all the subordinate lodges have to look to, save and except the occasional appearance in their midst of a Grand Lodge officer.

If the brethren who are issuing this paper had intended to be candid why did they use such language as that? They did not intend to be candid. As to the "Journal appearing long after Grand Lodge has adjourned," what is the reason for this delay? and will any one tell us of what use the Journal is when it appears so long after the proceedings of Grand Lodge have lost all their interest. The essential part of Grand Lodge's proceedings has been laid before the brethren by means of the ANGLO-SAXON long before the Journal appears, and so completely has the official publication been anticipated by us that we venture the assertion that there is not one copy out of a hundred of the long delayed publication which is ever opened. Ever since its institution—10 years ago—the ANGLO-SAXON has completely filled the requirements of a medium of communication between Grand and subordinate lodges, and between the subordinate lodges themselves.

In return for this we have received the thanks of Grand Lodge on many occasions, and a measure of support from the brethren who have subscribed to the paper or placed advertisements in its columns.

No one has regretted, more than the editor of the ANGLO-SAXON the fact that so few of the doings of the Grand Executive have been chronicled in our columns. We have repeatedly written to the S. G. S. for information and news on these and other points, and our letters have either been unanswered or the requests ignored. The same remark applies with equal force to the beneficiary branch. That there has been great dissatisfaction with the administration of this branch in the past is cognizant to all who have paid the slightest attention to its affairs. We have frequently received letters for publication criticizing its workings, and in most cases we have thought it advisable in the interests of all concerned and the Order generally to forward them to the S. G. S. The results have been that no attention has been paid to the legitimate grounds of complaint, and that in very many cases the letters have been unanswered, and we have been charged by the writers with being in league with the actual transgressors to burk investigation into their just grievances.

If there ever was a time when the need existed for an independent newspaper, where the acts of the Executive can be submitted to proper criticism it

is now. From all sides complaints are coming of the slow growth of the Order. As to its capability and adaptability for serving the great mass of Englishmen and their descendants there is only one opinion, and it cannot be longer hidden that the Order has not been happy in the choice of its chief executive officers. We need not go further than the publication of this "Record" for proof of this. If the brethren behind the scheme had had only the interest of the Order at heart, and were entirely consumed with a desire to push the beneficiary branch, why have they not made use of the columns of this paper? They were quite free to do so. Their efforts would have come before a very large number of readers who are not members of the S. O. E., and much greater good would have resulted. The fact of the matter is that no such spirit possessed the brethren. They appear to be only desirous of "blowing their own trumpets," in order to perpetuate themselves in office, and to aim a blow at the prosperity and usefulness of the ANGLO-SAXON.

NOT FRATERNAL, BUT NATIONAL.

Fraternal implies a meaning that cannot be fully taught or introduced into the Sons of England. The Constitution as well as the obligation are opposed to such an appellation. To an observer, who has taken a deep interest in the Order, it is apparent that an effort has been made from year to year, during the last five years, to stigmatize the Sons of England with the name a "Fraternal Society," and that is one of the causes which place our progress in such a stagnant state to-day. Englishmen will not join a purely English society for fraternal purposes, but they will for "national aspirations and national distinctions." The signs of the times should be sufficient to our officers and local dignitaries, they should push out on the national basis, and be united, persistent and aggressive in advertising the Sons of England as a NATIONAL SOCIETY OF ENGLISHMEN, which was its original design.

WHICH IS SUPREME?

"Some uncertainty appears to prevail as to the operation of the change in article VIII. of the Constitution, which decrees that no District Deputy shall, during his term of office, hold office in a subordinate lodge. The Supreme Executive has decided that this shall not apply this year to brethren who were in office prior to the last session of Supreme Grand Lodge, inasmuch as many of them were nominated by their respective districts before the Constitution was amended."

Can this be? Is it competent for the Supreme Executive to decide that a resolution of the Grand Lodge changing the Constitution shall not apply this year? Our own opinion is that the Supreme Executive has no such power.

WHAT WE LACK!

The letter from P.D.D., will bear careful perusal, and much thought. It is an intelligent effort to grapple with the cause of the comparative want of success of the S. O. E. There is no people so amenable to authority and so disinclined to change rulers as the English people. That is the reason our forefathers bore so long the tyrannies of some rulers and the foolishness of others. Our race has such force and vitality, and our country such vast resources, that no amount of maladministration seems to have been able to seriously retard our progress. The rule of the four Georges would have sufficed to sink into oblivion any other nation than ours, even in times not calling for any special exhibition of wise statesmanship, but it did not appear to trouble the English people though the period was one full of the most momentous events in our history. There is no doubt that it would be a grave evil if our lodges, Grand and subordinate—are only to be regarded as means of manufacturing past officers. The only reason why both S. G. P.'s and W. P.'s, should not be continued in their offices for more than one term is the desire of some brethren who have not passed the chairs to do so. Whatever may be the comparative abilities of the outgoing and the incoming officers, it will rarely happen that an officer would not do better the second year than his successor does the first. But it is the rule of almost all the societies in this country to change their officers at the end of the term for which they are elected. It seems to spring from the very worthy desire to

advance the young brethren, and to cause them to take greater interest in the Order. It cannot be denied that it is productive of all the evils which our brother deplures, and the question is: shall we "bear the ills we know" or "fly to others that we know not of?"

CABINET MAKING.

A great many people in Canada are engaged in the occupation of cabinet making. Mr. LAURIER might find a cabinet ready made, when he has use for it, if he would only consent to hand the job over to—say—BISHOP LAFLESH. Mr. THOMAS MURRAY is the cause of our dealing with the matter at all. He writes a letter to the *Ottawa Free Press* stating that he "has the strongest claim of any public man in Ontario" for the "honour" of being "the representative of the English speaking Catholics" in the Cabinet, but as he is labouring under the disability of not having a seat in Parliament, he nominates SENATOR SCOTT for the position. The *Free Press* obediently supports Mr. MURRAY's demand; admits all that gentleman says about his own "claims" is true, and straightway urges that SENATOR SCOTT be taken into the Cabinet. There has been altogether too much of this representative claim. It is quite safe to say that since the death of SIR JOHN THOMPSON, and the expulsion of SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN there has not been a solitary Roman Catholic in the Dominion Cabinet who has been there by merit. They were all taken in as "representatives," either of bishops, or French or Irish "Catholics."

This is a preposterous idea and would not be tolerated for a moment in either the United States or England. Protestants are quite willing to take their chances and stand on their merits alone, and this is specially true when we come to the English branch.

THE CHAMBERLAIN IDEA.

The most frequent adverse criticism on Imperial Federation was that it was only a sentiment, and did not exist as a practical scheme. But that was not the greatest weakness of Imperial Federation, for some of the bloodiest wars the world has ever seen have been about sentimental differences only. The fact of the matter is that so long as it was only a question of closer union between Great Britain and her colonies, dependencies, etc., it was impossible to get up any real enthusiasm, for there was not any sentiment to speak of in that direction. If there is one thing which JOHN BULL has manifested an admirable faculty for it is for letting "well enough alone." "Whatever is right" is quite good enough for him, so long as what is done does not cause him any inconvenience, and even then he has been known to bear ills the extent of which he has become very well acquainted with, for a long time rather than fly to others he knows not of. No one at all acquainted with the subject could glance over that interesting list of countries, islands, etc., encircling the Imperial Federation, Journal without being struck with the marvellous diversity of the forms of government embraced under the British Imperial rule. The intelligent observer will see that there are all forms, from that of the simple rule of the captain of the Queen's ship which happens to be stationed in the harbour, to our own complex system. The Imperial rule in India approaches very closely to that of an absolute autocracy. Whatever the forms of government may be it is one adapted to the people, and very largely is the outgrowth of their needs. Under these circumstances it must be confessed that there is a great lack of definiteness in a programme which only sought after a closer union between the various members of the Imperial family. It is quite obvious that the system which has served so well in Hindostan would not do in Canada.

No great internal difficulties have arisen since the misunderstanding of 1776, and till some question arose that could not be settled without a readjustment of the governmental system is certain that JOHN BULL would be content to let "well enough alone."

But it is quite another matter if you can point out how the British market can be extended. The United States has always refused to have anything to do with the "most favoured nation" system, and is consequently free to prefer any country she pleases in the matter of tariffs. Great Britain, on the other hand, has several such treaties in force, and the effect of any changes in the tariff in these countries would have to be fully considered. There cannot be any doubt that the present immense trade relations Great Britain has with France, Germany and Russia

will not be disturbed, nor seriously threatened, till a very strong case is made out.

On the other hand the condition of the British farmer is such that something must be done if possible for his amelioration. That is the great problem before British statesmen, and they all recognise the gravity of the situation.

The bill for the permanent exclusion of Canadian cattle was passed with the object of setting at rest the fear of the farmer that even that slight measure of protection would be taken away. Canadian cattle breeders may now rest assured that the House of (land) Lords will see that live cattle are not admitted into Great Britain either from Canada or any other country without an ample *quid pro quo*. But this is only the smallest sort of a sop. Mr. LONG's bill effects no change, and brings no present relief. Something will have to be done which will make it easier for the British farmer to pay his rent in full, and we have seen how far the Imperial Parliament was willing to go in this direction by the bill which is nothing less than a bald proposal to pay a portion of his local taxes.

It is because Mr. CHAMBERLAIN realizes the necessity for relieving the condition of the British farmer that he has seized on the Imperial Trade idea, and it will be found that the great statesmen of the old country will devise some means by which this can be effected. It is not a question which can be settled in an after-dinner speech, nor by a newspaper article. But there is urgent necessity for immediate palliative action. It is quite unnecessary for us to bother ourselves about assuming a portion of the cost of the maintenance of the fleet, as the Imperial Government will see that in any event the navy is strong enough to enable our own people to rest in quiet assurance, and to be a terror to evil doers.

The British farmer has about made out his case for a lightening of the burden he is bearing, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has pronounced the verdict that this relief shall come under the guise of an Imperial Zollverein. It will come.

Why the Canadian North-West?

What reasons do you give for urging an Englishman to settle in the Canadian Northwest? In the first place let it sink deep in your mind that we do not urge all Englishmen to settle in the Canadian Northwest. The man in question here is "an Englishman" who is fitted for a farming life in a prairie country. We can give many reasons why such a man should prefer the Canadian Northwest to any other country under the sun.

In the first place the land is the best wheat land to be found anywhere, and there is so much of it that you can get 100 acres given to you. Do not be deceived by that general statement. It only refers to places where some has not been before you and got a prior title, but the places where you can get the 100 acres of land free are sufficiently numerous, and attractive that there is no need for a settler to pay for his land, unless he desires to be close to some one he knows who has bought his land from the C. P. R., the Hudson Bay Co., or from other private corporations. There is such a variety of this "finest land in the world," and it is to be had under such varied conditions of purchase or pre-emption, that if a man be not suited in his location it is because he has not exercised good judgment. That is a very sweeping statement but it is as true as sweeping.

And it was a pretty broad statement which we made about the quality of the land in the Canadian Northwest, but the statement was in that case also just as true as broad. The incredulous reader will ask, but is it all alike good land? to which the answer comes, it is almost all good land in the districts to which the settler is referred for his location. There are exceptions and a man is expected to be able to tell a proper quarter-section when he sees it. If he cannot he had better "hire out" till he knows enough about the land to be able to make a success at farming.

You are not to take it as a necessary sequence that because we have referred to the soil of our Northwest as being the "finest wheat land in the world," we are urging an exclusive cultivation of wheat. Indeed the exact opposite is our intention. We do not urge upon anyone, under any circumstances, to depend on wheat solely for his market crop. No wise farmer does that in the Canadian Northwest. We used the

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